



IN MEMORY OF FRED HAMPTON, ASSASSINATED DECEMBER 4, 1969

Fred Hampton, a black man
was slain in his bed
on a cold morning.
That was a death day for you, America.
Never could it have been colder
than at 5 a.m. that morning in Chicago
when your armed police,
understanding all too well
the meaning of Fred Hampton,
aimed their pistols at his head.
Your bullets didn't stop Joe Hill
or Malcolm X
or women still unnamed,
Martyrs whose lives you never taught us we should celebrate.
All that blood we remember
it flows in us forever
We have the time
the tears
the blood
anything it takes to win.

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

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Poem by Nina of LNS

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sally hamen, lazy safra epstein

CONTINUATION OF NEW ORLEANS PANTHER STORY.....

intensive police surveillance of the headquarters.
(The police have taken an interest in the Desire
project -- something which they haven't done when
it comes to rooting out pushers.) Sunday they no-
ticed some lights in the office and hurried over
and broke in. They saw three figures leaving. They
found one box of shells which they described to the
press as "a considerable amount of ammunition."

As shown by their vast turn-out for the unsucces-
ful police raid on November 19, the residents of
the Desire project are behind the NCCF. "This
time the people were taken by surprise," said one
resident.

But there is no question in the minds of the
residents about what is going on. Said one woman,
"Officer Friendly comes down here during the summer
to smile at the children and now he comes back
with a gun in his hand."

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WHAT YOU NEED. LIFE CAN BE NICE AND SIMPLE SOMETIMES.

SEATTLE UNEMPLOYED
TURN THEIR RAGE AGAINST BOEING

by Mike Kazin

LIBERATION News Service

Editor's Note: Boeing Aircraft Corporation has played a large role in manufacturing the weapons of mass destruction. In Wichita, Kansas, huge B-52's roll off the Boeing assembly lines destined for daily bombing runs in Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. In a small Pennsylvania town, VERTOL and Chinook helicopters are manufactured for heavy duty transport of U.S. troops back and forth in the battle zones of Indochina. And shiny new '60's, '70's, '80's, and '4's are assembled weekly at Boeing's 4 large plants in the Seattle area. Radicals have been saying for years that billion-dollar corporations like Boeing hold the real power in this country. There's no better way to see the proof of that than to see the effect it has on the economy of a city like Seattle when Boeing stops growing.

SEATTLE, Washington (LNS -- In Seattle, the economic recession, which has set prices soaring and put men and women out of work in droves throughout the U.S., is almost a full-scale depression. The official unemployment rate here is about 12%, but that just counts people who are eligible to collect unemployment benefits. If the last company you worked for didn't collect unemployment compensation or if you've been getting benefits for the limit of 30 weeks and now you have to apply for welfare, then the government doesn't count you as out-of-work. So probably about 150,000 people are unemployed in the Seattle area (out of a population of 800,000 and there is no end in sight).

The main reason why so many people are out of work in Seattle is spelled B-O-E-I-N-G. The huge aerospace corporation had 100,000 people on its payroll at the beginning of 1970, giving Seattle the nickname of Jet City and a reputation as the biggest company town in the nation. But after failing to get a few juicy military contracts and with the commercial jet construction business lagging due to a decline in passengers, Boeing began laying off large groups of workers in the early spring. By the middle of November only 43,000 men and women were still punching time cards at the company. And now Boeing executives predict they will be laying off another 15,000 workers by the end of 1971.

Boeing executives are worried about their current business fortunes, but they don't include the well-being of the people who work in their factories as one of their concerns. The lucky few who still hold a job at the company are faced with the choice of working overtime for as much as 65 hours a week or of joining the growing lines at the unemployment office. Boeing's owners know that every additional worker is entitled to fringe benefits like health insurance and that costs money.

The major union, the International Aero-mechanics Union, at Boeing has done nothing to stem the tide either. During the last year, the union has lost over 60% of its membership.

mostly skilled white male machinists. Unemployed workers only have to pay 50¢ a month dues to retain their I.A.M.U. membership but few are bothering to pay even that nominal fee. The union never did much for its members in prosperous times and now it has all but faded out of existence.

Last July, a new organization stepped into the political vacuum. A collective of ex-students from the Univ. of Washington had begun in March to relate to the unemployed by handing out leaflets and free hot coffee at the Seattle unemployment office. The leaflets spoke forcefully about the root cause of mass joblessness in the area: a war-based economy controlled by businessmen who put profits ahead of serving the human needs of the population. Many heated arguments sprang up along the long lines in front of the government pay windows.

In early August, the collective (which calls itself Tupamaros - after the Uruguayan guerilla group) joined with some unemployed Boeing engineers to form the Union of the Unemployed. After several meetings they laid out a program:

"-We demand socially productive jobs for all who can work. This means jobs staffing child care centers, community clinics, hospitals, and building new housing.

-We demand an adequate living income for the employed and the unemployed alike. It is intolerable that people must merely subsist or even starve in this country or any country.

-We demand conversion of the entire war and waste economy so that for example plants like Boeing can be used to produce the things we desperately need such as rapid transit.

-We demand an end to the Indochina war which working people pay for with inflation, increasing taxation, and the lives of their children."

Through the fall, Union meetings have been attracting 40 to 50 people a week and frequent actions have kept their spirit high. On November 5, 250 Union of the Unemployed members and supporters capped two months of intensive organizing with a mile-long march in a heavy downpour to the front gate of Boeing's main plant. They held a rally next to a long line of company cops armed with riot clubs who ringed the entrance to Boeing's sacred administrative offices.

Boeing's official response to the Union's demands has been evasive. Boeing claims that they would like nothing better than to reconvert. However, they say, "There just aren't any clients around who want to spend the millions necessary to develop a cheap rapid transit system." And when it comes to unemployment, T.A. Wilson, President of Boeing, is content to bemoan the sad state of the economy in general.

Meanwhile the Union of the Unemployed continues to grow, and with 60,000 men and women laid off in Jet City, political consciousness should be growing with them.

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more...

THE G.M. STRIKE IS OVER:

WHAT DID THE WORKERS GET?

The Fifth Estate/LIBERATION News Service

DETROIT (LNS) -- The United Auto Workers strike, a lifeless struggle throughout its two-month duration, is now coming to a close. GM workers who have been excluded from active and direct participation in the strike from the outset, have not yet been convinced by U.A.W. President Leonard Woodcock that his bureaucracy is capable of obtaining anything substantial from General Motors.

The union structure is trying to pass the settlement off as containing some real benefits for workers, but the proposed settlement is in fact an attack on the living standards of American workers. A concrete appraisal of the package shows why.

The wage increase is inadequate. Computed on the basis of government standards, the auto worker needs an immediate \$1.25/hour raise to maintain a moderate living standard. Woodcock has agreed to an hourly raise of only 51 cents. If you subtract from this sum the 33 cents an hour lost by auto workers since the last contract (due to inflation), and the 11 cents that would be forthcoming as the normal annual improvement factor, the U.A. W. negotiators have been able to get only 7 cents in new money for the membership.

There is also no cost-of-living clause operating in the first year of the proposed contract. Given the inflationary trends in our economy, this meager increment will be devoured by price and tax increases over the coming year.

The Thirty Years and Out retirement plan was not granted. The 30 and out issue took on the dimensions of a popular movement when first projected by a group of local union officials as the key issue of the strike. Given the orientation of most local officials toward older skilled workers, the emphasis on 30 and Out is not surprising.

To younger workers the issue is less relevant. More important to them is the 30 years of wage slavery that lie ahead.

The 30 and Out demand was cheap -- about a nickel an hour. Here was an opportunity for GM to grant a demand with little cost to themselves, thereby appearing to make a concession to the striking workers.

GM, however, did not even concede on this issue. One spokesman for the National United Caucus, an insurgent UAW group, explained the qualifications imposed by GM: "There is no 30 and Out. The new retirement plan does not begin until October, 1971 and then you must be 58 to qualify; on October, 1972 you must be 56 to qualify. Furthermore, at age 62, \$50 will be reduced from your benefit."

The agreement also says that retiring workers, when they reach age 65, will lose 4% of their base pension for each year they retired before the age of 62. In other words, GM turned down an uncostly demand hoping that a severely modified program could be crammed down the throats of the UAW ranks by Woodcock.

What is involved here is more than a corporation trying to save money. General Motors wants to discourage older workers from retiring early because these workers are a stable, conservative element in the plants. When they retire young workers -- quite often black -- must be hired to take their place, creating the base for a militant movement of workers.

This process has already occurred in the inner city plants in Detroit, giving rise to an entirely new revolutionary movement exemplified by the League of Revolutionary Black Workers. GM, not anxious to speed up this process through early retirement programs, undestandably showed resistance to 30 and Out.

Grievance procedures. The already slow and unresponsive grievance procedure will be slowed even more by the elimination, in the contract, of any time limit for decisions on grievances.

Vacations. The extra week of vacation time the union managed to get for employees with 20 years seniority will not go into effect until 1972.

Retirees. There is no cost of living protection for retiring workers under the proposed contract.

Working conditions. The key failure in the new contract is that it ignored the whole area of working conditions, an area which affects most directly the lives of the workers. The contract does not guarantee safety in the factory, nor condemn health hazards, speed-up, and overtime. Worst of all, the contract leaves it up to the corporation to define work conditions.

The total impact of the contract is that GM has taken back the little that they gave at the bargaining table by intensifying the exploitation in the plants.

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GAY WOMEN SUE

WHEN DENIED MARRIAGE LICENSE

LOUISVILLE, Nevada (LNS) -- Two gay women who would like to get married are running into trouble in a Louisville, Nevada courtroom. County officials refused to issue a marriage license to Tracy Knight and Marjorie Jones, so the women are suing.

The two argue that marriage would give them the legal and economic security which heterosexual couples can easily obtain, but which gay people who love each other are supposed to do without. (Marjorie, who has been a lesbian for nine years, has 3 children and has been divorced twice.)

Attorneys for the couple told the court that refusing to grant their clients a marriage license violated the women's right to privacy, their freedom of association, and protection against discrimination by sex. The defense added that there was nothing in State statutes which prevent marriage between members of the same sex.

When one of the women came to court in slacks, the judge refused to hear the case until she changed clothes. "This woman's dress is offensive to the court; she is a woman and ought to dress like a woman," said the Judge.

The decision is expected to come down in January more... -30-

"IT'S PRETTY LONELY"--
AN INTERVIEW WITH JANE FONDA
by Linda

The Great Speckled Bird/LIBERATION News Service

Everyday we talk about the bullshit that the establishment puts out. But it gets to us too. Because I had read about Jane Fonda in Time, Newsweek, newspapers, etc. I had an idea of her as a sort of scatterbrained do-gooder, (naive crazy woman) who had suddenly turned on to radical politics cause it was fashionable.

Jane Fonda is a serious, intelligent woman who sees that America is on a death trip. Although she is coming from a different place than most of us (the super star), we turned on to her as a sister. We understood her fight against her SUPER OBJECT role. She didn't intimidate us--she is one of us.

About twenty of us--women from the Bird, just like A Woman, Atlanta Women's Liberation, and other women talked with her after her lecture. At first the tape recorder messed up. She was talking about the movie she was making playing a prostitute--how prostitution is "the inevitable extension of capitalism". We are all prostitutes under capitalism. Anyway the tape starts here:

Being an actress is one of the hardest things of all. It's competitive and it's totally based on sexism. Not only in terms of how you get jobs--the way you relate to the producer--but an actress is successful if she's sexy. And she can judge her success on how many men want to fuck her. And what she looks like. And how big her tits are. And even to question all that--well that requires such a huge gear change. And it's going to take a long time.

For me that change wasn't even a political thing at the beginning. I changed my lifestyle. But what I couldn't change was how men related to me. Like going to a military base and all the soldiers talking about Barbarella. You know, relating to me as sex symbol. It had never bothered me before. I was also brainwashed with the idea of "well, that's success." And I suddenly started feeling like an object. And I've just become more and more aware of it.

Obviously as a result I wouldn't make certain kinds of movies. I'd be lying to say that it's easy to rid yourself of that kind of thing all at once. You know, just the idea of someone coming up and asking for autographs is such a hard thing to deal with. You can't sit down and have a long political conversation with everyone who asks you for your autograph. What I do now--and it's certainly not the idea solution--is to say to people "your name for you is much more important than my name is for you. So I'll sign your name. You must never forget that your name is the name that's important." And it's really interesting--some people just go "WHAT? Did you hear what she said to me?" Some people feel aggrieved. Some people don't understand at all.

I've been trying to find out what I can do--I'm an actress and that's my job and I don't want to give that up. But it's becoming more and more difficult to live with the conflict between what I

feel now as an individual and as a woman particularly and the structure within which a movie actress has to work

What I would really like to do is form movie collectives--where everyone is paid according to what they need--which means that a technician or a grip may earn more than a director or an actress and everybody is listed in alphabetical order. Everybody is involved in the whole dynamics of the filmmaking. Nobody is just moving a light or something. Everybody knows what the film is all about and nobody is making a profit. All the money goes back into the collective to make more movies or into the movement somehow.

Naturally, anyone who would relate to a collective would have a certain political frame of reference. So you wouldn't have a collective movie like a Rock Hudson or Doris Day movie--perpetrating male chauvinism or sexism or capitalism. But it still could be funny and beautiful and a comedy or musical or whatever. I know right now a whole group of technicians and actors and people who could relate to a collective. The problem is the distribution. Maybe we'll have to start with a collective and put the movies through the usual ripoff channels. The ideal is to set up a movement distribution through movie houses across the country.

[As far as my personal life--my marriage--] well, I had to leave. It's as simple as that. You sign that piece of paper which says that you will love and OBEY for the rest of your life. And if that doesn't work out that you've failed. And because you don't want to fail--well you have to start denying change in yourself. Which is what life is all about.

But it's so rare that two people change at the same rate of speed in the same direction. So you have to deny change to keep the marriage working. I mean I was dead for a long time. And I didn't know who I was. So when I felt new roots growing I said, well you know, "Good-bye." Let's be friends and all that. But then, WOW, I really started to grow--and I know that I will never need a man to have an identity for myself.

[Political movie stars?] Well, Newman is a liberal. I don't know if he will ever take the step beyond that. Donald Sutherland, with whom I just worked, is into the movement. I think Jon Voight is headed that way. I wish I could name more. It's pretty lonely.

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MILITARY TAX EXEMPTIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) -- The U.S. government has extended combat-zone tax benefits to GIs serving outside of Vietnam. These benefits are retroactive to cover time spent in the futile invasion of Cambodia on April 30th. The exemption also covers the ground troops that Washington claims it doesn't have in Laos.

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A MAN TO MAN TALK

St. Louis Outlaw/LIBERATION News Service

The following letter to the St. Louis Outlaw was written by brothers who are trying to fight male supremacy. Right on, brothers!

Males have been on a macho, power trip for a long time. And dealing with this in order to make a total revolution has been hard because men are so into their "manly" roles that they feel threatened when someone attacks their posturing for what it is: inhuman, insensitive role-playing that oppresses women as well as other males themselves.

We don't really know how to clearly explain this to other brothers and to express ourselves to our sisters except by some concrete examples. One is rock music. No one ought to deny that as it exists rock music is generally sexist shit. The music is groovy and is part of the life culture. But the lyrics and posturing that males (ever notice how few females are in groups and how those few women are generally treated by the media as some sort of glorified sex objects) write and act out are nothing more than ego trips which enforce the male's role as some sort of outfront, take charge, sexy MAN whose magic prick can lay any "chick". That is bullshit! It is part of the pig inside of us!

That sort of posturing, even to say the word "chick" instead of calling a woman a woman, oppresses females because it treats them like pieces of meat instead of human beings like anyone else. And (this is what we really want to get at) that sort of "manly" role-playing oppresses other men because it forces us to compete with this image of the sexy, male rock star and makes us feel incomplete or inferior when we can't compete favorably.

Of course, this forced competition means that our male chauvinism is strengthened and that means continued oppression for women and men. It means continued oppression in sexual relationships because it prevents people from being natural about women relating to women, men relating to men, and women and men relating together. It stops people from loving. And we have to love in order to make revolution.

There's a real slow-down and stagnation in movement activities here because people aren't coming together, and we think one of the reasons that they're not coming together is because of the ego-trips and "manly" role-playing of the males. These ego-trips are reinforced by the male chauvinism and sexism of pig America, but males, instead of trying to deal with it have for the most part ignored it.

For example, very few males show up at the Day Care Center meetings. Now this is a clear case where the traditional male supremacist roles of the women taking care of the children are not being dealt with, and is being ignored. And if males do this the traditional roles will be perpetuated which sees the woman as childbearer, and the man as breadwinner. This sort of thing is not revolutionary, it is counter-revolutionary because it keeps women down, and forces males to continue to play their

insane roles which all prevents us from being natural people.

Sisters are beginning to get their shit together. But males haven't. What we need to do is to get it together as males and deal with our chauvinism and sexism and to realize that it's our oppression too. Through this struggle we will be able to liberate ourselves by tearing down the roles that we are forced to play. We can build a real brotherhood that works out of real love for ourselves and others. And in this way our brotherhood can become powerful.

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G. E. FALLOUT IN ILLINOIS

2500 CHILDREN DIED

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Two thousand five hundred children have died in Northern Illinois over the past decade as the result of "normal operation" of a nuclear power plant, a Pittsburgh University professor has announced.

Testifying at a public health hearing October 21, Dr. Ernest J. Sternglass reported that the rise in infant mortality in the vicinity of a nuclear reactor near Morris, Illinois, corresponded exactly to the rise in gaseous radioactive discharges from the plant.

Using the U.S. Public Health Service reports, Sternglass noted that similarly high corresponding statistics indicate that the reactor's emissions also have contributed to a high death rate in Illinois from respiratory ailments.

The reactor is built by General Electric; it is a "boiling water" type reactor, which sends up the smokestack 10,000 times more harmful gases than pressurized water-type reactors. Similar deadly reactors are in operation at Humboldt Bay, Calif; Big Rock Point near Charlevoix, Mich; and Lacrosse, Wisc. Others are located in Oyster Creek, N.J.; Oswego, N.Y.; Monticello, Minn.; and New London, Conn.

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LOWDOWN FROM LEADING BRITISH NATURALIST: AMERICANS 1,000 TIMES DIRTYER THAN ASIANS

LONDON (LNS)-- Each American accounts for one toxic waste poured into rivers and oceans than 1,000 Asians, noted British naturalist Peter Scott estimated recently. Speaking before the second international congress of the World Wildlife Fund, Scott said America's cities and industries create much more waste than other peoples' but also use far more than their share of the earth's energy, mineral, and other natural resources.

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THE SEATTLE CONSPIRACY TRIAL BEGINS JURY SELECTION IN A LIVELY COURTROOM

by Mike Kazin

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: Six men and one woman are on trial in Tacoma's Federal Courthouse on charges of conspiring to do damage to two federal buildings in Seattle. Five of them are also charged with the "Rap Brown Act" -- crossing state lines with the intent to incite a riot.)

Joe Kelly, Jeff Dowd, Chip Marshall, Sue Stern, Roger Lippman, Mike Abeles and Mike Lerner -- all in their twenties -- have been organizing in Seattle for the past year. (Michael Justesen, also indicted, is underground.) Their charges stem from a "TDA" demonstration the seven helped plan last February 17. On that day, 2,000 people showed their rage at the Chicago conspiracy convictions and at the treatment Bobby Seale had received in Hoffman's court, by trashing the Federal Courthouse and Federal Office Building. After a prolonged battle with the cops, close to 100 people were arrested.

The Seattle Conspiracy trial which the establishment press is mostly ignoring, will be testing the success of Nixon's law and order policy in general and of the federal conspiracy law in particular. If the Seattle people are found guilty, any political radical -- black, brown, or white -- who plans a demonstration which becomes "violent" will stand a good chance of being put away for a minimum of 5 years.

* * *

"Imagine a man running out of his burning house shouting an obscenity, who is arrested by police for disturbing the peace. The people who should be arrested are the ones who set the fire ..."

--Chip Marshall, a defendant in the Seattle Conspiracy case

TACOMA, Wash. (LNS) -- After repeated delays, the trial of the Seattle Conspiracy finally opened on Nov. 23. Hoping to avoid demonstrations, presiding judge George Boldt had ordered the case moved from Seattle to this industrial community of 150,000, 30 miles south. But 200 people turned out anyway on the first day of the trial.

They danced around the courthouse in the middle of a heavy downpour, chanting "Free the Eight and Stop the Trial." Meanwhile, inside the heavily-guarded building, the defendants and their four lawyers were fighting to get a jury of peers.

The make-up of the prospective jury panel was not promising. Out of 115 people, there were only two blacks, both middle-aged, no Chicanos or Indians, and only a sprinkling of people under 35.

Judge Boldt, a federal judge for 17 years, prefers to do the questioning of jurors about their opinions and personal backgrounds all by himself. Boldt's method is to ask very general questions with the potential jurors being allowed to answer "yes" or "no". One of his favorite questions is: "Do you have any objections to young people who have long hair or beards or who

dress in a style sometimes referred to as 'hippie' or 'new left'?" The packed gallery, filled entirely by supporters of the defendants, could laugh at this question, but the net effect of the tedious process was no joke.

Boldt's questions narrowed down the jury to a select few who claimed to know nothing about the Black Panther Party, Weatherman, or SDS; had no opinion about the Vietnam war or any political issue, and almost never read a newspaper or listened to the radio.

Stan Pitkin, the politically ambitious prosecutor, saw to it that no one young and even mildly anti-war would get to sit in judgment on the seven young radicals. The second day of the trial, Pitkin used one of his eight "peremptory challenges" to get rid of a 23-year-old junior high school teacher. The teacher had told the judge he was in favor of non-violent demonstrations and occasionally read an underground newspaper.

The spectators and defendants stood up to complain about this juror's dismissal. "Youth can never get a fair trial in this court!", one spectator shouted from the gallery and stomped out. When Boldt threatened to "take actions against any further disruptions," defendant Sue Stern shot back, "Stan Pitkin is the only one disrupting this trial." She got loud applause from the spectators.

The next day, resistance to the jury-selection process escalated. In the late afternoon, a well-dressed white man in his early forties was called to take one of the plush leather chairs in the jury box. A full-time drug counselor, the man had not been intimidated by the judge's questions, and stated firmly that "we should get out of Vietnam as quickly as possible." He called peaceful demonstrations "the way to do it." The gallery tensed in anticipation of the prosecutor's automatic response.

"Your honor, please excuse juror number six [the drug counselor]," spoke Pitkin's robot voice. Instantly, the defendants and all their supporters rose to their feet to scold the prosecutor and his judge. "Please be seated or silent," screeched Judge Boldt towards the defense table. For the first time in three days, his adrenalin pushed past his self-control.

What the judge couldn't command with his mind, his marshals would with force. Boldt sent the jury off to another room and ordered the staff of nine federal marshals to remove the spectators he thought were loudest. When one woman tried to fight her way out of the tight grasp of two marshals, one of them slipped a blackjack out of his pocket. But just before he whipped her, Sue Stern yelled, "Don't hit her, you bastard!" The marshal, noticing how many eyes were focused on his blackjack, let the woman walk out without the aid of the court.

The judge then told the defendants that their "violent remarks and violent gestures" had been "contemptible" but he was not going to charge them with contempt at this time." When he reprimanded the defense lawyers for not "controlling their clients' behavior," attorney Jeffrey Steinborn answered Boldt, "I am ashamed to have stood by silently for so long."

At the end of the day on November 25, when the defense and the prosecution agreed to accept the jury, the prosecution had won a temporary victory. The average age of the eight men and four women is 43, compared to 24 for the defendants. But the helmeted riot police looked nervous when they rushed from their "temporary station" in a nearby parking garage to block off the ground floor of the courthouse during the afternoon's uproar. They know that the Seattle Conspiracy Trial has just begun.

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JOSEFA -- THE TRUE TALE OF A CHICANA MARTYR

by Jim Gallardo and Frank Allen

LIBERATION News Service

There is a bridge across the Yuba River in Downieville, California, with a small plaque that reads, "In memory of Juanita, The Spanish Woman, Lynched by Mob from the original bridge on this site July 5, 1851."

This marker is all that is left to remind us that a Chicana woman struck one of the first blows for justice by the Mexican-American people after the 1846-1848 war between the U.S. and Mexico.

The name of the woman was Josefa, not Juanita. All newspaper accounts and historical records show this, but to the racist minds of those who put up the marker, "all Mexicans are called 'Juan' or 'Juanita'".

In 1851, Downieville had a population of over 5,000, and the mining claims around the town had produced several million dollars in gold -- for Americans. (Mexican-Americans were almost never allowed to stake claims of their own.)

On the Fourth of July of 1851, almost no one went to work the claims. A small parade in the center of town ended with a campaign speech by Col. John D. Weller, who was campaigning for U.S. Senator, and was later to be Governor of California. By early afternoon, nearly everyone in town was getting drunk.

Fred Cannon, a hard-drinking miner well-known in Downieville for his clowning and boasting, had been watching Josefa for some time. Around midnight, he broke down the door of the cabin shared by Josefa and her husband, who worked as a card dealer in a local saloon. Jose was still at work and Josefa was alone. Another miner persuaded Cannon to let the woman be; they put the door back in place, and left.

Very early next morning, Jose confronted Fred Cannon. He demanded payment for the broken door. Cannon belligerently refused to pay. "Not going to pay any son-of-a-bitch Mex for no door." When Josefa stepped between Jose and Cannon, Cannon called her a whore. She was very angry, but permitted Jose to lead her into the house. Cannon followed her, still mouthing off.

As he entered the door of her house, Josefa grabbed a knife from a table and plunged it into his chest. He died a few moments later.

By nine o'clock that same morning, a mock trial was set up: "We'll give 'em a fair trial -- then we'll hang 'em." A lawyer named Taylor protested the proceedings, but "was thrown from the platform and for several hundred feet, his feet never touched the ground as he was beaten and pummeled by the mob and finally deposited at the edge of the crowd."

The mob grew to over two thousand men, half drunk and thirsting for Mexican blood. Col. Weller, seated on the speaker's platform throughout this "trial," never spoke.

Josefa was sentenced to be hanged in two hours, Jose was ordered to leave town within twenty-four hours.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, Josefa was hanged from the bridge at the lower end of town. There was still plenty of time for everyone to return to the saloons for more drinks.

The lynching of Mexicans was not unusual in California after U.S. conquest. This case is different only because the victim was a woman. She is California's first known Chicana martyr.

Anytime that you may be in Downieville, stop at the small bridge and pay homage to this brave woman. VIVA LA CAUSA! VIVA JOSEFA!

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ERICKA AND BOBBY'S TRIAL BEGINS WITH GRUELING JURY SELECTION

by Jan Van Flatern

LIBERATION News Service

"The entire system is out of order."

Judge Harold Mulvey

NEW HAVEN (LNS) -- The spectators in the tiny, New Haven courtroom responded to the words of the presiding judge with an enthusiastic "Right on!" Unfortunately, his honor was not referring to the system of Justice but to an old noisy defunct clock which hangs in the building where Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale of the Black Panther Party are on trial.

The defense had charged during the pre-trial motions that the present system of selecting a jury discriminated against the two defendants. This has been borne out in fact. The poor, the young and the non-white have been almost entirely excluded from the panels of prospective jurors, eliminating the possibility that the Panthers will be judged by a jury of their peers.

Four days of examining 100 prospective jurors has produced only two jurors. One candidate, a white woman, told the court that she had no idea how black people live because she has "never associated with them." She also said that she would be bothered by the "profanity" of the two Panthers.

One elderly woman, who muttered "drug addicts!" at the spectators when she passed them, said that she "knew" that the defendants had killed "one of their own color." Other candidates called the Party "separatist", and arrogant." A favorite

indictment was that "they want to overthrow our government." One person was bewildered about the Panthers' lack of faith in our "legal" means of effecting changes.

The Judge has ruled that pretrial publicity has not been so prejudicial that a fair trial is impossible. Almost without exception, however, each candidate has testified that he or she "knew" that the Panthers were "violent" or felt that the grand jury indictment meant that the defendants were guilty. Only two questioned jurors seemed to understand the doctrine of "innocent until proven guilty."

These two exceptions were a young black man and a middle aged white woman (both excused from duty.) The man simply stated that he would sympathize with the defendants because they "probably could not get a fair trial." The woman drew cheers from spectators when she stated that her "fixed opinion" would prevent her from being an impartial juror. "Sir," she told the Judge, "I don't believe that anyone in their position could get a fair trial in a court like this one."

Judge Mulvey and State's Attorney Arnold Markle proceed to view the trial as "criminal" and hope to keep all "politics" out of their courtroom. Twice the Judge stated that he does not see where the issue of "white racism" is relevant, and Markle occasionally makes the objection that "we are not trying the Black Panther Party."

The Panther lawyers Catherine Rosback and Charles Garry--think it is likely that the state will request the death penalty for Ericka and Bobby if they are convicted. It is already clear that the court is attempting to eliminate potential jurors who are opposed to capital punishment. The defense is charging that a "death-oriented" jury will also be a "conviction prone" jury. While the court pooh-poohs this theory, they are excusing jurors who express uneasiness about deciding on "life or death" for another human being.

The two people chosen for the jury are a white 37 year old mailman and a 65 year old retired black man who used to work for a division of Winchester Arms. He has two nephews on the New Haven police force.

At the rate of two jurors per 100 questioned, the process of selection will go on for many months. Meanwhile, Ericka and Bobby wait in prison.

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for Nina Simone wherever you are
The great singer by Linda Curry, age 15
Nina Simone from the Voice of the
fills your heart with soul Children
she makes your brain rock and roll
makes your mind forget
the question that is unanswered
Go ahead Nina bring
out all of your black soul
Just sing it
hit it to the
white man eyes
Make him realize
that a black woman voice will never die

QUEBECOIS MAY HAVE TO CARRY IDENTIFICATION CARDS

MONTREAL, Quebec (LNS) -- "This doesn't mean a police state would be instituted," said Quebec's Minister of Justice Jerome Choquette, in explaining that the province may soon require its citizens to carry special I.D. cards, or passes.

Choquette claimed that "The crisis we are now passing through has shown clearly that police are not sufficiently informed on the presence of certain individuals in various quarters, particularly in the cities. This means the police don't have the information desired to conveniently control the situation

I.D. cards are used in many countries simply as a standard means of identification for bureaucratic purposes. Quebec's plan to use I.D.s as part of a police information network could only work if the police make routine and rigorous checks on the people's cards -- a system that has worked efficiently to keep tabs on dissidents in such police states as South Africa.

In another step toward the police state that Choquette claims is not coming, a Liberal member of the National Assembly, Jean Bienvenue, made these proposals which he called "stern measures to control violence": compulsory military service for all Canadian youth, censorship of the news media, strict control of public demonstrations, re-institution of capital punishment, a sterner parole policy for prisoners, and a beefed-up police force paid for by reallocating money now used for cultural exchanges between France and Quebec.

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[Thanks to the Canadian University Press for this information]

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THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FREE PRESS:
"THE EYE" HAS IT

CHICAGO (LNS) -- Worried school administrators assaulted on many fronts by angry, fed-up students, now have to worry about trouble at the very start this time, it's an underground newspaper, probably the first one ever put out by elementary school students.

The paper is called "The Eye," and is published at the Phillip Rogers school on Chicago's North Side. Its publishers circulate 500 "Eyes" at a dime apiece.

The eight-page paper includes anti-war poetry, comics, and a story criticizing the school for putting in a new intercom system when there was already "a good system for getting messages around." There are also articles about restrictions on the use of restrooms and stairways

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YES, FOLKS ANOTHER NEW OSPAAAL POSTER!!!!!!

The Organization for Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America just sent us another poster--one in solidarity with the people of Guinea--get yours and the older ones now from LNS 160 Claremont Ave New York, N.Y. 10027

Editor's note: The following journal was kept by Alice Wilfson, of the Women and Imperialism Collective in Washington, D.C. while she was in Budapest at a meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation. Alice had been sent there as a representative of Women's Liberation to meet with Vietnamese and Cambodian women to help plan a spring conference in Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver, Canada. March 24-April 7. The Conference would be for Indonesian, American and Canadian women.

Alice writes: "This journal probably will not answer most of the political questions you might have about the position of women in Vietnam. I have not attempted to present a Marxist-Leninist critique of the Vietnamese revolution. Rather, this is an account of my feelings as I experienced them."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd: Imagine a room full of women from all over the world, most of them in formal, native dress, and all leftists to varying degrees. It will take time getting used to how to speak to people. We feel a little tongue-tied when the North Korean women asked us who the chairman of our organization was and where our central committee is located. There are a lot of third world women here who want to talk to us. I think the difficulty will be in trying to explain the white american reality.

The Mexican women are incredible. They know all about us and they think we are leading the world in the women's movement. We are something of a curiosity and except in rare instances, the youngest women here. There seems to be something of an international communist women's conference-going crowd. They talk about the last conference in Jakarta, etc.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5th: We had a talk this morning with a young Hungarian woman journalist. It's wierd to hear her describe the same conditions of oppression for middle class women as we have. Women can get an education but they can't get jobs.

They have day-care centers but they are frowned upon. The official philosophy is that they are not really good for the children and are no substitute for the mother. Women are paid one-third their salaries to stay home with children during the first three years but since this interrupts careers they are often silently discriminated against in jobs.

This journalist has finished her law degree but has been unable to get a job as a lawyer. She feels she is discriminated against because she is a woman.

5:00 TEA BREAK: We just met with two South Vietnamese women. They are so incredibly beautiful. Madame Chu is young, probably mid-thirties, with short curly hair, and Madame Cao is older, black hair sleeked back into a bun. Both are in native, city dress: long dresses with high collars over black "pajama" bottoms. We were just sitting there and I suddenly felt I was going to break down and cry. I wanted to embrace them and say

simply, "I'm sorry." When I told her how I felt, she said "This is not a time for tears, this is a time to rejoice because we are together and we are sisters." It made me want to cry even more but I just felt so happy.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6th: Madame Cao brought us pictures of what "the American imperialists are doing in our country." Suddenly she stopped and said, "but that does not mean you, you are our friends." Many times I have been in discussions of the women's movement and anti-imperialist politics back home: does women's liberation relate, except on rhetorical grounds, etc? Sitting and talking to these women the question loses all relevance.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7: We had another meeting with the Vietnamese today. It's very interesting to see them work. Phan Ti An is obviously the boss. When she left the room, the South Vietnamese spoke much more. One of the women suggested something that no one else agreed with. And with love and feeling, so that she not be embarrassed in front of us, she was corrected. It is rare when you see criticism given with the kind of love and caring that these women have for each other.

After we hassled out details of the Canadian conference, we began to talk personally to each other. Out came everyone's pictures of children, grandchildren, husbands and friends, and also the stories. Almost all of them have at least one child who is missing. The Cambodian woman who has not heard from her five children for over three months began to cry. All have children who are guerillas.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8: There was a big celebration tonight for the 25th anniversary of the Women's International Democratic Federation. It was held in the Hungarian Parliament, which is an incredibly fancy building, all inlaid with gold and red plush. Everyone got very dressed up except us; we didn't have anything to get dressed up in. We rode to the party with the South Vietnamese women, and on the way we had a talk about our lack of leadership in the traditional sense. I tried to explain it in terms of American individualism and how we feel collectivity is a necessary and important stage for us. Madame Cao thought for a moment and then said, "Yes, but collectivity which destroys the potential of the individual is not good collectivity. It is necessary to reach a compromise."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9: We had to move to a different hotel today, and we were afraid that we would not see the Vietnamese again, so we went to say goodbye to them. They were upset that we had to leave the hotel, and laughingly said that we should move into their rooms with them. We said that that would be fine and that we would sleep on the floor. "Oh no," they answered. "You will sleep in our beds with us." It was our own inability to be open, and, I guess, to trust other people (the American disease) which made us unable to accept the offer.

All the time we have been here the Vietnamese have made it possible for us to feel that we were comrades and sisters. And that we are in comparable struggles. Instead of looking for those ways in which we are different, they look for those ways in which we are the same. When we talked about how some of us lived in communes and how we scrounge

around for money, they said, "That was the way it was for us. Some of our friends worked and we worked on the revolution."

We learned from them the need to think historically about our role and our possibilities.

"When women massively become political," they said, "the revolution has moved to a new stage." It seems to me that all of us, at times, become discouraged with what we are doing and many of us feel ourselves to be "true revolutionaries" only if we act in ways which American males define as revolutionary. It was mindblowing to meet with people who are living a revolution and to be told by them about the tremendous effects we are having on the rest of the world.

Because the Vietnamese were so sensitive to us and because their example was one of love and kindness, we are able to work collectively and with love for each other. All of the discussion groups and struggles we have gone through to develop a feeling of sisterhood, the Vietnamese struggle has produced in them. They are truly heroic women who have never for a moment lost touch with their humanness.

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For more information concerning the Canadian conference, write for a packet from the Women and Imperialism collective, care of Off Our Backs, Box 4859, Cleveland Park Station, Washington, D.C. 20008. Please enclose postage.

[Note from LNS: For a longer version of the journal, which is excerpted here, write for the Dec 14 issue of Off Our Backs.]

THREE MEXICAN STUDENTS SENTENCED THE TLATELOLCO MASSACRE GOES ON

LIBERATION News Service

MEXICO CITY (LNS) -- "Esta vida tiene que cambiar" -- This life must change is the people's verdict in the trial of 17 Mexican prisoners this past fall. So far, one person has been sentenced to a 16 year prison term and two others to 13 year terms.

The 17 women and men were arrested in 1968 for their participation in a peaceful mass meeting called by the National Strike Council of the Mexican University. The meeting turned into the Tlatelolco Massacre.

Thirty-five thousand students and workers had gathered in the Plaza of Three Cultures (Tlatelolco) to protest political repression when they were fired upon by granaderos (the riot and repression squad) and bayoneted by soldiers. Five hundred people were murdered; many of those who were at first only wounded were left to die or were bayoneted to death instead of being brought to hospitals.

The charges brought against the 17 women and men were theft, sedition, inciting to rebellion, plotting criminal association, damage to private property and assault and battery.

These 17 defendants are only a small number of the students and workers jailed and tortured since Tlatelolco. The Mexican government

controlled by the Institutional Revolutionary Party (IRP) is attempting to destroy the revolutionary student and worker movement which reached its height at the time of the massacre.

The IRP is revolutionary in name and rhetoric only. For years it has been plastering walls with slogans like "Youth must be faithful to their homeland and to the Revolution!" and distributing the writings and history of Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa. The IRP has tried to convince people that the dramatic transition in 1910 from feudalism to the welfare state which now serves United States industry was actually a socialist revolution. The many student-worker alliances that sprang up in the late 1960's show the failure of the propaganda.

Political activists who have left the campuses of the Mexican universities and are doing educational work in working-class communities now meet at the trials, which have become the focus of the revolutionary movement.

The prisoners are using the trials as political forums to educate the Mexican people. The observers constantly risk arrest as they rise from their seats to pay silent tribute to dead comrades or to shout encouragements of Bravo! and Venceremos! to those on trial.

The International Committee of Support for the Mexican People in Struggle urges people to write to the president of Mexico demanding the release of all political prisoners. Write: Luis Echeverria, Presidente de Mexico, Palacio Nacional, Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico.

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MITCHELL GETS AWARD FROM HIS OWN COHORTS

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) -- Attorney General John N. Mitchell is not so likely to find praise in other quarters, so he went out and got himself a high-sounding award from the "Association of Federal Investigators."

The Association is composed of members of 25 federal investigative and enforcement agencies, most of which are under the jurisdiction of the department headed by Mitchell.

The award cited the Attorney General for his "relentless pursuit of justice under the law," but naturally did not specify anything.

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QUOTE OF THE WEEK

"In explaining U.S. actions to congressional committees last week, Secretary of State William P. Rogers gave public assurance that the U.S. is not escalating the war. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird was emphasizing the other side of the strategy -- that it might escalate, if North Vietnam provided any 'provocation.'"

"North Vietnam has chosen to believe what Laird is doing rather than what Rogers is saying."

Murray Marder, Washington Post
Nov. 29

TORTURE IN GREECE A BOOK REVIEW

by Dan Georgakas

LIBERATION News Service

Barbarism in Greece James Beckett Walker & Co., N.Y. \$5.95.

The Method Pericles Korovessis Allison & Busby, London \$3.60.

Next time you meet a suntanned tourist who has just had a "wonderful time in Greece" or a Greek-American who explains how the regime of the colonels "isn't so bad," give them either of these books: The Method or Barbarism in Greece. Neither are very pleasant to read and neither stops at a simplistic "isn't this awful."

Greece has always had violent politics with fierce passion on all sides, but the colonels who now control the Greek government are something new, something beyond the bounds of even the brutality which occurred during the Greek Civil War. But what is more frightening is that the colonels and especially the KYP (secret police) are the children of the U.S., of NATO, and especially of the CIA.

James Beckett, author of Barbarism in Greece, is a Harvard Law School graduate who worked with Amnesty International, an organization which reports on the systematic torture now taking place in Greece. His book includes those reports. Also included are ten case histories of Greeks from widely varying social and political extremes, and reports of the International Red Cross, the European Commission on Human Rights, and the Greek government. Beckett has very little to add to those reports, but what he adds is extremely important.

He says that the colonels have wiped out the old definitions of right and left by moving to a super-rightism that not only punishes members of the Community Party but also a former commander of Greek troops in Korea and prominent right wing members of Parliament. Beckett maintains that the differences with which the right wing prisoners are treated shows not so much that the colonels have some discrimination, but only that it takes them a little longer to deal as savagely with their right wing opposition as they do with the center and left.

In The Method author Pericles Korovessis, an actor and former member of the Communist Party, writes very personally and graphically of his own experiences with the fascists. The electric shock treatment he speaks of (repeated in Beckett's case histories) evokes the horror of room 101 in Orwell's classic 1984.

The interrogators never tire of telling Korovessis that behind them stands NATO and behind NATO stands America. The torture sessions often take place before the clasped hand in signia of the American aid program. The torturers wear U.S. uniforms and use U.S. equipment just as they used a NATO plan and NATO tanks to win power in the first place.

Both of these books make it very clear that there cannot be a liberal solution in Greece. In case after case those who were tortured speak of revolution. They want to build an entirely new system that will preclude the possibility of new juntas. The history the Greeks are living through now is as bitter as any in this century. The capitals of Europe are filling with Greek exiles, escapees, people who are increasingly bitter, increasingly desperate. This storm will break soon enough and those who have read these books will appreciate its fury.

Meanwhile we can add with Pericles Korovessis that these books "would never have been written but for peace loving and fair-minded people all over the world who by their silence and indifference have contributed to the continuation and spread of the tortures."

Royalties from both books are being used to further anti-junta agitation.

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ANTI REPRESSION CANDIDATE VYING FOR SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENCY

LIBERATION News Service

SEOUL, South Korea (LNS) -- Kim Dae Jung, a candidate for the presidency of South Korea, has begun to say in public what progressive Koreans have said for years: that the current U.S.-backed regime of his opponent, of Pak Jung Hee is repressive, dictatorial, militaristic and corrupt.

It is no small matter saying those things in public in Korea -- the Pak regime tends to consider any liberal sentiment as proof of communist sympathies, and in South Korea communist leanings are punishable by death.

Kim Dae Jung has vowed to "fight the dictatorial Government to my last breath." Such a vow is not just over blown rhetoric in South Korea -- previous anti Government presidential candidates have been jailed and assassinated in the course of their electoral campaigns.

One of Kim's primary targets has been the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency. Trained and equipped by the American CIA, South Korea's counterpart is reputed to employ more than 100,000 agents. South Korea's ratio of secret policemen to citizen may well be the world's highest. Kim accused the CIA of intimidating newspaper editors, potential campaign contributors and voters in general in an effort to draw support away from him.

Independent editors, the New York Times reported, backed up Kim's assertion that the CIA forced editors to play down Kim's electoral campaign.

But Kim's basic political conservatism is not likely to solve the social problems of South Korea's people who suffer a standard of living among the lowest in Asia, and a high unemployment rate. The country is an armed camp --

armed against "invasion" from the socialist

North, and against insurrection at home. The Government now impresses some 2.3 million South Koreans into a reserve force that will be called to unwavering duty if the security of the fascist regime is threatened.

Kim has called for the abolition of the reserve force and the establishment of a standing army. In itself the proposal is not especially radical, and certainly not a step in the direction of reunification with the North, but it has great appeal for ordinary South Koreans.

The fact that there are no elected local officials in South Korea is another fact that Kim has publicly denounced. Every local administrator is hand-picked by the Seoul regime.

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BLAM ZAP POWs
by Karen
LIBERATION News Service

Richard Nixon and those who plot his murders for him are evil men, possibly mad. We live our lives under the shadow of that certainty and try in our various ways to struggle against the madness and death. Sometimes, when the massacre whitewash trials are buried on the back pages when the "body count" is low when they don't show us the shooting and the bombing on TV, our rage is dulled, our sensitivity to slaughter anaesthetized.

Then the ruling men order the invasion of North Vietnam, rain bullets, bombs and missiles on the country and its people, and liken the "humanitarian" blitz to a football game.

They are evil.

Why, before Sunday we almost plumb forgot about the prisoners of war. The government never talked much about how those poor boys were tortured and mistreated, mainly because no one had a shred of evidence. Except for the testimony of Lt. Robert Frishman, released last year through the help of movement activists. He got safely off the plane in New York in August of '69 and told reporters that the North Vietnamese had saved his wounded arm by operating on it, had given him food and clothing and treated him well. Then the brass grabbed him. A month later Frishman was telling reporters how his fingernails had been ripped off.

Other than that, no one was talking. Maybe because when you mention mistreatment a lot of people are reminded of My Lai or the 100,000 political prisoners that our armies are torturing in South Vietnam. Some people think about American GIs wearing an extra ear, or about the shocks that Vietnamese prisoners get when American radio equipment is hooked up to their genitals. Some remember all the GIs who have testified about their standing orders to shoot prisoners instead of bringing them back.

I think of the 539 POWs themselves and the children, women and men they counted on.

to slaughter with their bombs, and of the Vietnamese who live in constant excruciating pain, CBU pellets suppurating deep in their bodies where no doctor can find them to remove them. And the ghastly disfigurement and agony of napalm burns inflicted by our brave POWs.

These are the men we're going to have to hear sobbed over and sentimentalized just because Nixon and his thugs have run out of other excuses to bomb North Vietnam. The government is launching a gigantic propaganda campaign to try and convince the American people that anything Nixon feels like doing -- bombing raids, land invasions, what the fuck, A-bombs -- is OK as long as we get the war criminals back.

Since the administration has declared that it is "going public on the POW issue," as Melvin Laird puts it, things have really picked up for the PR campaign that is supposedly sponsored by wives and relatives of the prisoners. The administration has sent top officials around the country to counsel and advise the families and has encouraged congressmen and senators to join in public statements on behalf of the POWs.

The U.S. Post Office started selling 135 million POW/MIA (missing in action) stamps two days before Thanksgiving.

Old movie flyboy hero Jimmy Stewart has just signed a fund raising letter that will go out to 600,000 potential contributors -- it begins, "Mommy, will Daddy be home for Christmas this year?"

Only slightly more grotesque are the millions of "HAVE A HEART, HANOI" bumper stickers that have been printed up.

The admen who aren't busy peddling cigarettes or vaginal deodorants will be working on saturation bombardment of radio and TV during the Christmas season, reminding us not to forget our imprisoned fellow countrymen.

And, as a munificent gesture of the country's esteem, the Washington Post reports that the administration has cut red tape and gained favorable tax rulings on behalf of the POWs. American servicemen had been limited to investing a maximum of \$10,000, drawing 10 per cent interest in foreign banks; that ceiling has been lifted for POWs.

They are mad.

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SEND YOUR TAXES TO THE PEOPLE

NEW YORK (UNS) War Tax Resistance (WRT) is encouraging people who symbolically protest the Vietnamese War by not paying their monthly telephone tax, to contribute that money to local community groups. In New York tax resisters recently gave their withheld taxes to a day care center and in Philadelphia WRT gave its money to the National Welfare Rights Organization.

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MANIPULATION & OBLITERATION

by Banning Garrett

Pacific Studies Center, LIBERATION News Service

The "waves of U.S. planes" ranging deep into North Vietnam are an ominous harbinger of Nixon's future military moves in Indochina. What that future might bring may well be presented in the November 15 New York Times by chief foreign correspondent, C.L. Sulzberger. He argued that "limited commitments to conventional defense are seen as increasingly outmoded, and yet total warfare is a dreadful absurdity. Consequently, the search focuses on a third solution - between impossible nuclear disaster and unsuccessful conventional warfare. The answer may well lie in the field of truly tactical atomic weapons."

Nixon and his chief foreign policy advisor, Henry Kissinger, know that they cannot achieve a military victory through conventional warfare. Once they have committed themselves to withdrawing troops, they know they can achieve victory only through a political settlement. And they have a definite strategy to "win" through a political settlement. But a necessary part of that strategy is to militarily weaken the NLF by isolating them from North Vietnamese support. This side of their strategy they are pursuing may force them to a further, possibly nuclear, escalation.

The massive conventional bombings against the trail have failed to stop infiltration. Atomic land mines or other tactical nuclear weapons, by contaminating the Trail, could form a relatively permanent radioactive barrier between North and South Vietnam, effectively cutting supply lines. But, as Henry Kissinger has written, "Unfortunately, our military strength has no political corollary, we have been unable so far to create a political structure that could survive military opposition from Hanoi after we withdraw."

The main problem Nixon has to deal with is the creation in South Vietnam of the political structure that could survive. He has had to pressure Thieu and Ky to allow some open political opposition to their regime and to the U.S. military presence so that the peace forces can organize themselves as a strong non-communist alternative to the NLF. Two years ago this plan was suggested by Kissinger's colleague at Harvard, Samuel P. Huntington, Chairman of the Department of Government.

Huntington pointed out that the U.S. has been upstaging Maoist guerrilla war by urbanizing through massive bombing and artillery in South Vietnam, thus taking the society out of the stage where it is susceptible to rural revolution. Even though the U.S. has urbanized South Vietnam (with the hope of destroying the NLF infrastructure among the surviving population), Huntington argues, there will still be strong opposition to the Saigon government in the cities. In his paper for the Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group, entitled "Getting Ready for Political Competition in South Vietnam," Huntington proposes that the U.S. must organize

the urban opposition to the Saigon regime before the NLF does.

He suggests that the U.S. back General Duong Van Minh ("Big Minh") and the Buddhists, among others. And recently Minh has emerged in Saigon as the leading candidate for the 1971 presidential elections, backed by an unprecedented alliance of opposition groups. His candidacy has been greeted by the NLF, who feel they could negotiate a settlement if Big Minh were in power in Saigon. Nixon may hope that Big Minh would be able to negotiate with the NLF while maintaining the Saigon government intact and in Western hands.

Huntington then counts on a two-pronged effort to undermine the NLF -- the U.S. should be able to manipulate as well as encourage organization of the non-communist urban groups so that they can win in electoral competition with the NLF, at least in the cities, -- and that the forces of capitalist economic development and urban culture, as they spread from the cities to the countryside should undermine the socialist revolution and the popular support of the NLF.

It is important, then, that the U.S. allow sufficient time for the urban opposition forces to organize themselves before the competition begins. It is also likely when and if the U.S. thinks it can rely on these forces, it will usher Thieu and Ky off the stage, their historical role fulfilled.

But the other side of the strategy is to isolate the guerrillas not only from the population but from outside aid too. To do this, Nixon invaded Cambodia and has been massively attacking the Ho Chi Minh trail (he is dropping the of 3 Hiroshima size atomic bombs per month.) But Saigon reports that the infiltration rate has doubled, indicating once again the failure of conventional bombing. If Nixon intends to completely sever the supply lines, he may well be forced to use such weaponry against the trail as atomic land mines or other tactical nuclear weapons.

The recent attack on North Vietnam could serve many purposes. It could be an attempt to routinize the American right to attack the North at any time, it could be to prepare the public for an attack on the Trail, or prepare the public for saturation bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong in order to "get at the source of men and supplies."

The primary thrust of the Nixon strategy is to achieve a favorable political settlement, and the Huntington strategy may be his means. An American victory through political settlement would be a greater victory internationally than victory through nuclear escalation.

But like all previous policymakers, Nixon, Kissinger and Huntington misjudge the Vietnamese situation; they underestimate the ability of the NLF to organize in the cities, and they fail to understand the dynamics of the Vietnamese revolution. For the NLF is presently fighting not a socialist but a national bourgeois revolution. The Front seeks a united front of all social classes and stands in the anti-imperialist struggle to throw out the U.S. It is quite consistent for the NLF to cooperate with Big Minh type forces, and to accept the non-communists in power as the U.S. withdraws, confident that the dynamics of the revolution will catapult Vietnam quickly into a socialist revolution after the U.S. departs.

A BAY OF PIGS IN WEST AFRICA
PORTUGUESE-BACKED MERCENARIES ATTACK GUINEA

by Andy Marx
LIBERATION News Service

CONAKRY, Republic of Guinea (LNS) -- At around 2 A.M. on November 22 the flotilla of small boats pulled away from a 5,000 ton ship anchored off-shore and angled in toward the coast. When the boats reached shore, several hundred armed men disembarked and moved to attack key points in the capital city. Not too long afterward President Sekou Toure went on the radio to announce that the Republic of Guinea had been invaded.

The initial reports of the invasion on Radio Guinea were somewhat ambiguous--they stated that mercenaries had been landed with the aid of warships which had anchored off the coast, but did not further identify the attackers or the ships. As the week wore on, with continued skirmishing between Guinean troops and lingering bands of invaders, the Guinean government leveled more specific charges. They accused Portugal of having prepared, equipped and transported the mercenary force from neighboring "Portuguese" Guinea--and backed up their assertions by identifying several prisoners and quoting statements from them admitting to Portuguese responsibility for their attack. The Portuguese government immediately and self-righteously denied any involvement--"Portugal has enough problems already in its African territories, because of its neighbors, to show further interest in creating more."

* * *

A month ago I was in Conakry. I didn't spend a lot of time there. I was there mostly to wait--waiting first for a day or two before setting out for the interior of "Portuguese" Guinea with guerillas from PAIGC (the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands), waiting later for plane fare to bring me home to the United States. So I don't claim to know a hell of a lot about Guinea.

There are a few things that I do know. Guinea has been independent since 1958 when it was the only one of France's colonies to vote down a referendum to remain a part of the "French African Community"; ever since Guinea has been one of the most active supporters on the African continent of African unity and anti-colonial struggles, neither of these displays of political organization and independence have particularly endeared Guinea to France or its Western allies. Those are things I know about Guinea from reading about it. Then there are other things I know from having been there. That Guinea is a poor country. That it looks even poorer than it is because what wealth it has has not been splurged on gaudy showpieces. That Conakry eddies out across wide expanses of flat hilly ground but is still a small capital city, with little traffic, and many crumbling old colonial buildings. That Radio Guinea calls itself the "Voice of the Revolution" and opens every broadcast with a tape of Sekou Toure leading a demonstration in chants of "L'Imperialisme--en bas! Vive la revolution! ("Down with imperialism! Long live the revolution!").

But the most important thing I know about Gui-

nea from my own experience is that it cooperates completely with PAIGC. If it didn't my trip to the interior of "Portuguese" Guinea wouldn't have been possible. And I wouldn't have been able to see at first hand how Portugal already has "enough trouble" in its African territories. The chants on Radio Guinea are not just rhetoric--they are realized every day in the full support given to PAIGC in their fight against Portuguese colonialism.

PAIGC has its General Secretariat in Conakry, along with other offices and a school for training cadres. Most supplies for the forces operating in the interior come through Conakry. Without this firm support from the Republic of Guinea, PAIGC's fight would be much more difficult.

The Portuguese are well aware of this fact. They have tried quite a few times in the past to intimidate Guinea into cutting off its support. They have shelled and bombed heavily in areas along the frontier (I saw huge bomb craters well inside the frontier and watched Portuguese fighter-bombers streak across the sky over Boké, more than 40 miles from the border.)

But these actions have not succeeded in frightening the Republic of Guinea and they certainly have not set back PAIGC much. That much I have no doubt about at all, after having wandered around in the interior for several weeks and close to 200 miles. I have seen for myself how the guerillas are free to operate unmolested over more than 2/3 of the territory, how they have assumed responsibilities for the population that the Portuguese have assiduously ignored during 400 years of colonial rule by setting up schools and hospitals. I have watched the peasants crowd out of their huts to greet the guerillas when they arrive in a village toward nightfall and squat in the dusk to talk with them late into the night, and make room for them to spend the night under their roofs. That is what is really giving the Portuguese "enough troubles" and that is why they are making a serious mistake if they kid themselves into believing their own lies and thinking that it is their "neighbors" who are responsible for their difficulties.

They can try to blame their problems on Guinea. They do it every day. After three weeks of roaming freely deep in the interior, "my" group of guerillas (all natives of the Portuguese territories) was abortively ambushed on the way back to the frontier. The next day the Portuguese radio announced that a band of "terrorists" and Guinean soldiers had been intercepted while trying to infiltrate into the country. Nobody believes them too much any more when they say things like that, so it's pretty harmless. But when they try to take action on this fiction and get out of their helplessness on their own ground by invading the Republic of Guinea they make a grave miscalculation.

A week after the initial invasion near Conakry and a second invasion in which some 50 in-

more...

vaders were killed and 100 captured in northwestern Guinea had been repulsed, it seemed that there had been some other serious miscalculations by the Portuguese in sponsoring the attacks. For one thing, the fact that they had really sponsored the mercenaries began to leak out--even into papers like the New York Times that had greeted Touré's first statements with scepticism and snide quotation marks. The evidence began to pile up--an Eastern European doctor reported that he had treated a Portuguese officer who was wounded and captured, the government of Gambia called attention to the fact that several months ago they had arrested 38 Guinean exiles who were on their way to "Portuguese" Guinea to take part in some effort to overthrow Touré. Then even a U.N. "fact-finding mission" sent to look into the situation reported back that prisoners had acknowledged Portugal's role in the attack.

African nations came quickly to Guinea's aid. Both Nigeria and Egypt offered to send troops, and other countries voiced their support for Guinea and their determination to increase backing of guerillas operating in "Portuguese" Guinea and the other Portuguese colonies--Angola and Mozambique.

But perhaps the worst miscalculation the Portuguese made was one we have seen before. In 1961 we saw it. We saw the CIA and John Kennedy launch an attack against Cuba, apparently in the firm belief that the Cuban population would rise up with open arms to greet them. In Guinea, as in Cuba, the only arms the invaders were greeted by were the weapons the government had handed out to the people to defend themselves.

Maybe the idea that a government would confidently distribute AK-47 sub-machine guns to its population never occurred to the Portuguese who expend most of their energies and resources fighting vainly to crush insurrections in their colonies and dissent at home. But that is what Guinea did, and against that rock the invasion broke its back. (The population reacted with "astonishing vigor" observers reported.) Ten days later there is only scattered fighting and a call for constant vigilance from Radio Guinea: "By the side of the cooking pot, a gun; by the side of the pen, a gun; by the side of the hoe, a gun; by the side of the hammer, a gun."

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[Note to Editors: The story above draws for background upon a trip that two LNS people recently made to the liberated territory of "Portuguese" Guinea. Stories and photos about that experience of a guerilla war will appear in forthcoming LNS packets. Look for them.

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"THIS TIME THE PEOPLE WERE TAKEN BY SURPRISE"--
NEW ORLEANS POLICE BUST THE NCCF

LIBERATION News Service

NEW ORLEANS, La. (LNS)--During the Thanksgiving weekend lull, police snapped up the chance to make three more raids on the National Committee to Combat Fascism, located in the low-income Desire Project. They busted 31 on charges ranging from attempted murder, criminal anarchy and criminal damage of prop-

erty, to trespassing. One NCCF member, Betty Powell, was shot in the chest and is in fair condition. The NCCF is the local organizing arm of the Black Panther Party.

New Orleans NCCF members have been spending a lot of time in court recently since 200 police tried to raid the NCCF office on November 19 and were forced to retreat when nearly 1000 community people turned out to protect the Committee members. The police claim the Committee is illegally occupying the apartment and claims it is merely trying to evict them. Lawyers for the NCCF filed a suit in court charging that the trespass law is unconstitutional because it is so vague. Since the case has yet to be decided, the police agreed not to file trespassing charges against the NCCF.

The first bust came when four cars, rented by Jane Fonda, filled with NCCF members and their supporters started down the highway to the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention. The police had set up a roadblock and laid in wait for them. The 25 were charged with, yes, criminal trespass as well as criminal anarchy. A few of the people busted were white which makes the idea of them trespassing by working in the NCCF office pretty ridiculous. Fourteen (the whites and a few others) were released. Obviously waiting for chapter members to move out of the protection of the people in their neighborhood, Police Superintendent Clarence Giarusso commented: "I don't know if Miss Fonda is aware that she unwittingly helped us. I thank her."

In the early dawn hours of Thanksgiving Day, the cops, delighted after the success of their earlier bust, decided to raid (or as they put it, "clean out") the NCCF office when few of the Desire Project residents would be around. Presumably, the police intended to arrest the Committee members for trespassing and when they resisted, to smack on other charges.

The whole area was inundated with Black plainclothesmen, snooping about. One came to the door dressed as a clergyman. At 2 am, the raiding party went for its target. When asked how many shots were fired, one of the police raiders said, "Quite a few. We fired maybe seven or eight shots after we broke the door down and they started shooting." Only a year after Fred Hampton and Mark Clark's deaths, that scenario is too familiar. Betty Powell was shot in the chest.

The charge of trespassing didn't hold up in court since the law itself has yet to be ruled on. But that's OK because they also had the attempted murder, criminal anarchy, criminal damage of property charges.

The evidence of criminal damage to property for example was a hole that was drilled in the floor. The bond set for that offense was \$10,000 per person which a Black judge later knocked down to \$2,000 for each man and \$1500 for each woman (!) As one New Orleans resident said, "If you know the Desire Project you know each apartment isn't worth any \$2,000."

The third raid almost took place on Sunday November 20. For quite a while there has been

Story continued on inside front cover of packet, more....

(Editor's note: The following article on the assassination of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark is a reprint from LNS #216, Dec. 4, 1970. People want to read it again to mark the first anniversary of their deaths.)

POLICE MURDER FRED HAMPTON AND MARK CLARK OF ILLINOIS BLACK PANTHER PARTY

CHICAGO (LNS)--Fred Hampton, 21, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Black Panther Party was shot and killed in his bed in the pre-dawn hours of Dec. 4 by Illinois State's Attorney's Police.

Also murdered was Mark Clark, Panther defense captain of Peoria, Illinois. Four other Panthers were wounded in the raid on Hampton's apartment, 2337 West Monroe, one block from the Illinois Black Panther Party Headquarters.

Of course, that's not the way the police told the story. They would have us believe that Hampton was killed after police tried to enter the house with a search warrant and were met by a "hail of bullets." They would have us believe that during a gun battle that "must have gone on 10 or 12 minutes" with "six or seven of them (Panthers) firing," only two policemen were slightly injured--one cut on the hand by flying glass, one grazed on the arm with a shotgun bullet. They would have us believe that throughout this furious battle Fred Hampton never moved from the bed where his body was found to take cover. They would have us believe--well, let them tell their story themselves.

Sgt. Daniel Groth of the State's Attorney's Police, leader of the raid: "I knocked on the front door and someone asked, 'Who's there?' I identified myself as a police officer and said I had a warrant to search the premises. I got no response. I repeatedly demanded entry for several minutes. Then I forced the front door with my shoulder. It was only a light touch. As I entered the darkened apartment, I saw a girl on a bed holding a shotgun. As she fired the gun, Detective Duke Davis and three others fell to the kitchen floor."

Marshall Rosenthal, a reporter for the Chicago Seed, doesn't go along with that. He reports: "I went to the apartment at 5 o'clock on Dec. 4, twelve hours after the slaying. Sgt. Groth is lying. He said he forced the front door open, was met by gunfire, then four of his cohorts fell to the kitchen floor."

"Fact." the front door opens onto the front room.

"Fact: the kitchen floor is in the kitchen which is the back room."

"Fact: there is a bullethole in the front door, which was made by a bullet entering the front room. (Fired after the "hail of gunfire" that met the police and left no mark whatsoever on the door.)"

"Bobby Rush, Minister of Defense of the Illinois Black Panther Party reported that a witness to the raid said he heard a knock on the front door. Someone in the apartment asked, 'Who's there?' 'Tommy,' was the reply. Then a gunshot

ripped through the door and into the front room."

Rush calls it "another search and destroy mission." This vicious murder of Chairman Fred and Clark was implemented by that dog Nixon and (State's Attorney Edward) Hanrahan and all the rest of the pigs. Hampton never fired back when the pigs came into his back room and shot Fred in the head. He couldn't have fired back because he was asleep.

"If the Panthers had as many weapons as the pigs said they have and if they had fired them, there would have to be evidence that those weapons were fired."

There is no evidence in the apartment that the Panthers fired. All the evidence points the other way. There is the one bullet hole going into the front door. There are nine bullet holes in one wall, and fourteen bullet holes in another wall. The last set of holes is the effect of bullets which were shot through that wall from an adjoining bedroom.

And there is the place where Fred Hampton died. A mattress soaked with blood and riddled with bullet holes. And the place where Mark Clark died--behind a door, hardly the best place to be if you're taking part in a gun battle.

Four other Panthers were taken to Cook County Hospital. They are: Ronald (Doc) Satchel, 19, Minister of Medicine and organizer of the Panther health clinic, shot in the abdomen and left leg; Blair Anderson, 18, shot in the abdomen; Vernlin Brewer, 17, shot in the right leg and left hand; and Brenda Harris, 18, shot in the right leg and left hand. They are all under arrest.

Three others were arrested--Deborah Johnson, 19 (who is eight months pregnant); Louis Truelock, 39, and Harold Bell, 23. All will be charged with attempted murder.

But the Panthers are not backing down on the struggle. The morning after Chairman Fred and Mark Clark were murdered, a phone call to the Chicago Panther headquarters was answered by "Black Panther Party--Be Strong."

After all, it isn't as if this was an entirely new experience for them. Twenty-eight Panthers have been killed since the inception of the party. Over the last year, the police all across the country have been carrying on a campaign of terror against the Black Panther Party. In Chicago, just weeks earlier, another member of the Panthers, Jake Winters, was killed by the police, and Laurence Bell was shot and critically wounded. The police at that time didn't make their attack at four in the morning when their victims were asleep--two police were killed when Jake and Laurence fought back.

On Dec. 2, police raided an apartment at 8000 S. Merrill Ave. in Chicago and severely beat three Panthers: Lynn French, who is six months pregnant, Eugenia Reed, and Tony Harris. Harris was hospitalized in critical condition.

There have been repeated attacks on the Party headquarters. And through it all, the

Panthers have continued to build their program in the Black community--setting up free breakfasts, free medical care. And they have waited for the white community to respond to their program and to their repression. The response they had hoped for has failed to materialize.

Bobby Rush, speaking the afternoon after Fred Hampton's death at the University of Chicago said, "Fred was murdered while asleep in bed. He'd become angry at the white radical movement, based on the conditions that existed--he never denied the fact that struggle will have to materialize as class struggle, but failure to identify and actually support the Black Panther Party dismayed him."

"I can't relate to Pinkville as a priority now--the massacre is here at home."

"Can you be as profound about the massacre in Chairman Fred's crib as about the massacre at Pinkville? (Songmy)"

"The only solution for people who dug Fred is to make class struggle a reality and not just a romanticist phrase."

Rush's remarks were similar to a speech by David Hilliard who was booed by "peace" demonstrators in San Francisco on Nov. 15, 1969 when he advocated Black liberation through revolutionary violence. Hilliard is Panther Chief of Staff.

The writing on the wall is clear. The Black Panther Party recognizes that there is no backing away from the struggle. Bobby Rush also said, "The people will beat the pigs to death and just because Chairman Fred has fallen does not signal the end of the Black Panther Party in Illinois."

"When one of us falls, one thousand will take his place."

If you aren't part of the solution, you're part of the problem. Be strong!

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HOOVER FINDS NEW DEMONS IN THE BERRIGAN "EAST COAST CONSPIRACY"

by Pete Hamill

NEW YORK (LNS)-- Well it looks as if old J. Edgar Hoover has finally come full circle in the history of American paranoia. He has just about exhausted the Communist bit, and he hasn't had much success with getting his crew-cut pinkskinned agents into the Black Panthers, Weathermen, or even the Mafia. But Hoover must always have a Secret Peril. So now he has returned to one of the oldies but goodies from the 19th century--Catholics.

Catholics, of course, used to be the favorite stars in the long-running American conspiracy serial. Most of them were foreigners, then the second and third generation owed allegiance to a foreign power (Rome). They set up secret organizations like the Knights of Columbus where they swore secret oaths. They had a tendency to debauchery and they raised huge families, obviously part of the Pope's plan to have his minions conquer America from behind. In the 19th century, they were the direst threat to the republic known to the

imagination of man, which is where the threat existed. Even the Know-Nothing Party and the Ku Klux Klan couldn't eradicate them.

But the Catholics soon gave way to the Reds. This was a worse threat because ideological criminals were more difficult to identify.

And then in the 40s and 50s, came the worst ones of all--Harry Dexter White, and Alger Hiss, turning over China to the Communists. The Hollywood Ten, writing lines in their screenplays like "one for all, and all for one," poisoning a generation. Hoover tracked them down asking for more and more money and getting it. While his guys were reading the Daily Worker for clues about the conspiracy, the Mafia was buying Newark.

There was this East Coast (of course) anarchist gang. Hoover told a Senate Appropriations Committee. It was hatched by two Roman Catholic priests, Phillip and Daniel Berrigan, and it had plans to kidnap a White House official and blow up underground power lines in Washington.

The purpose behind these devious acts: to stop the bombing of human beings in Southeast Asia and to effect the release of all political prisoners. The usual anti-American nonsense. The group called itself the "East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives," and Hoover said it was a "militant group self-described as being composed of Catholic priests and nuns, teachers, students and former students."

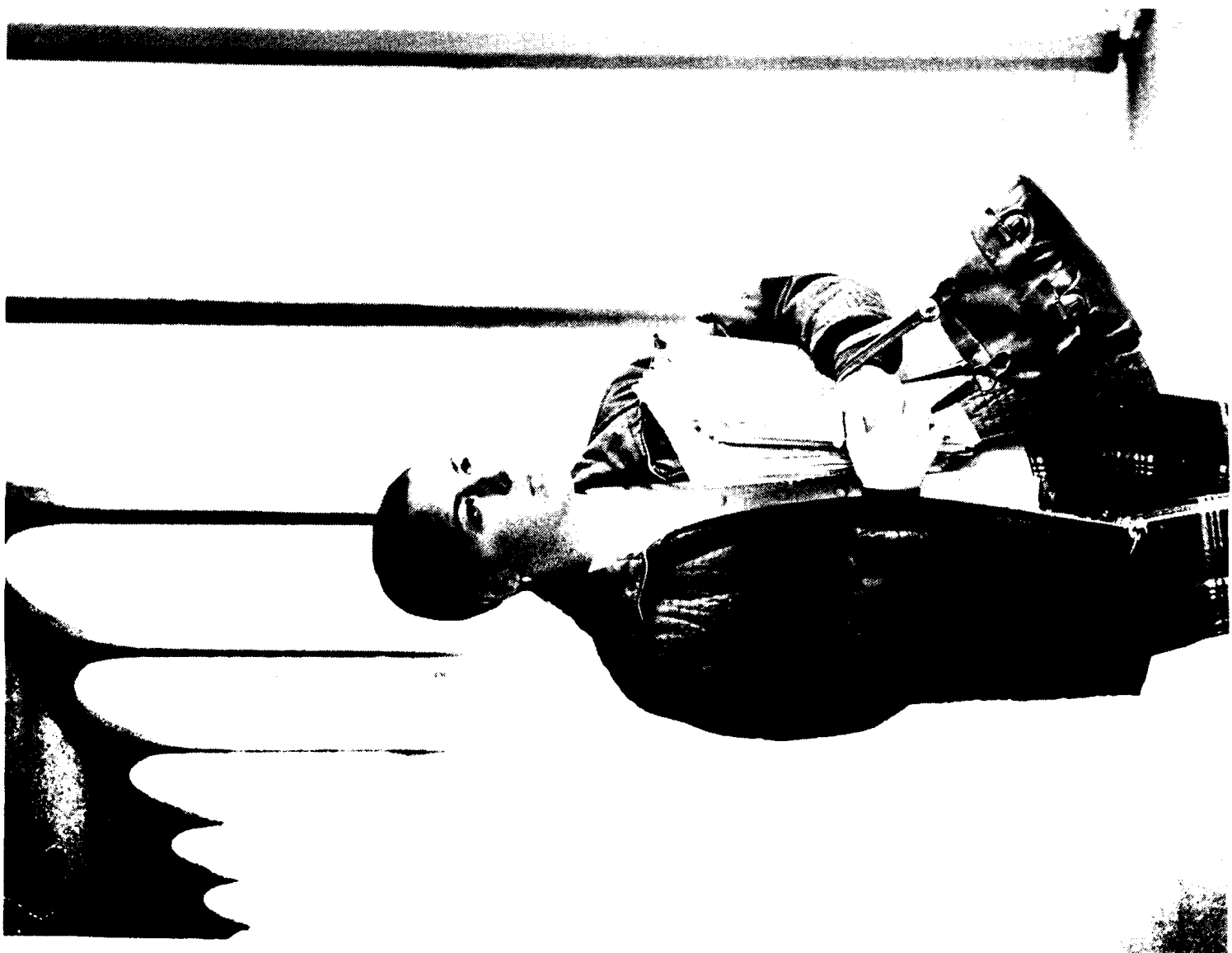
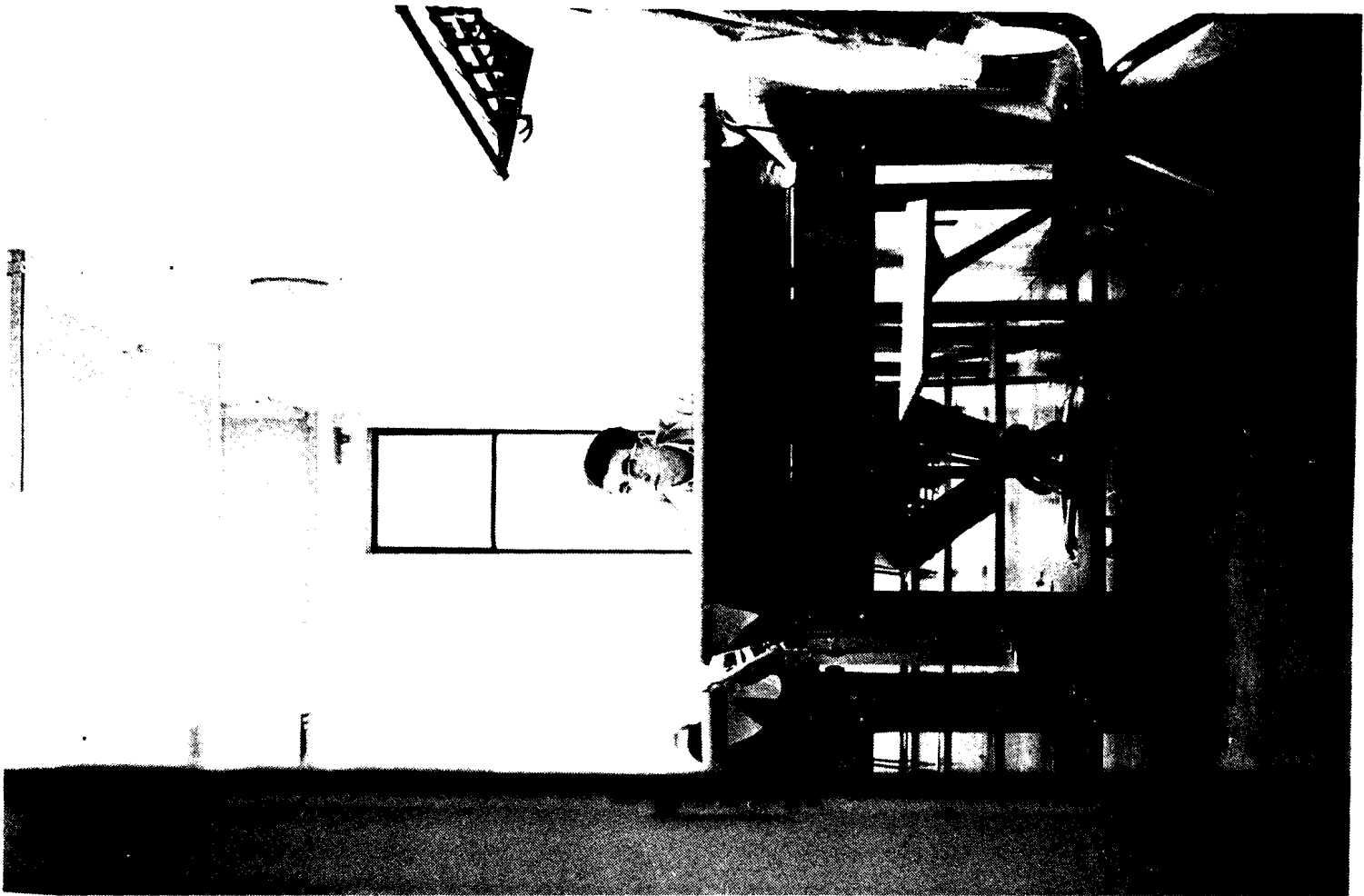
To stop this vast black-robed conspiracy Hoover asked the sub-committee for a measly \$14.1 million to pay for an additional 1000 agents and 702 clerks. (Their employment has already been authorized by Congress.) This time the FBI could make no mistake. This time it wouldn't be another Eldridge Cleaver, Rap Brown or Bernardine Dohrn fiasco. This would be the greatest conspiracy ever broken by Hoover because the Berrigan brothers were already in jail.

Presumably Dan Berrigan is smuggling out holy communion wafers with the words "Right on," carved into them in Latin. But those priests can't fool Hoover; he's ready for their Christmas offensive, when they lead all the cons at the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury in the singing of "Adeste Fidelis," a pro-castro hymn if ever there was one.

We could laugh about all of this for a year if it weren't so outrageous. The Berrigan brothers are two of the most gentle, truly pacific people in this country. They have made the mistake of taking Jesus at his word, and of course, they are in jail. Since Pope John a lot of people, including many Catholics, have grown increasingly uncomfortable with the direction taken by the Church and its younger clergy. That direction is against war, against the stupid accumulation of riches, against racism. To jail men who believe those things, or to talk darkly of violent conspiracies plotted by your own prisoners, is to see the world in a quite peculiar way. Hoover is 75 and couldn't get a job as an elevator operator. It should be time to talk him out at last, before he writes any more comic books about his betters.

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Pete Hamill writes regular columns for the New York Post, this was one of them, and we thought it was worth putting out. We had to abridge it slightly.]



Top: Through a classroom window in the Tech Center at Macomb.
Credit: LNS Women's Graphics Collective.

Again we have to postpone the Macomb Liberation Front story;
the writer is sick. Please remember these pictures and
look for the story in #300

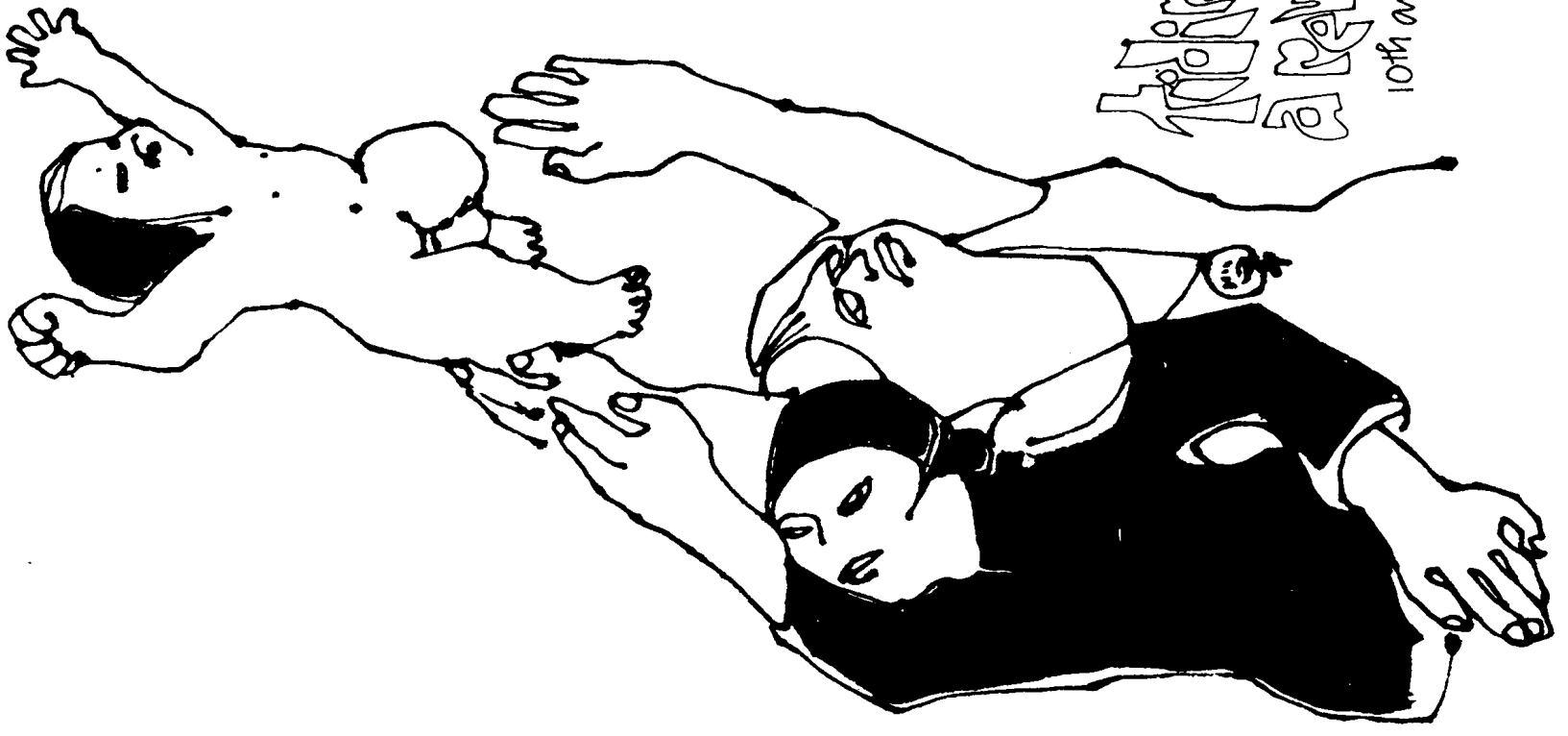
Bottom: Another Student at Macomb Credit: LNS Women's Graphics Collective



ToP, The man in the center might be a Macomb graduate. The picture was taken at a Chrysler plant in Detroit. Credit: Detroit News Graphics Collective.

Look for the Macomb story in the next packet. Sorry.

Bottom. The Macomb Tech center again. The tech center is the most likely place to find black students at Macomb, and even then, it's hard to find them. Credit: INS Women's Graphics Collective.

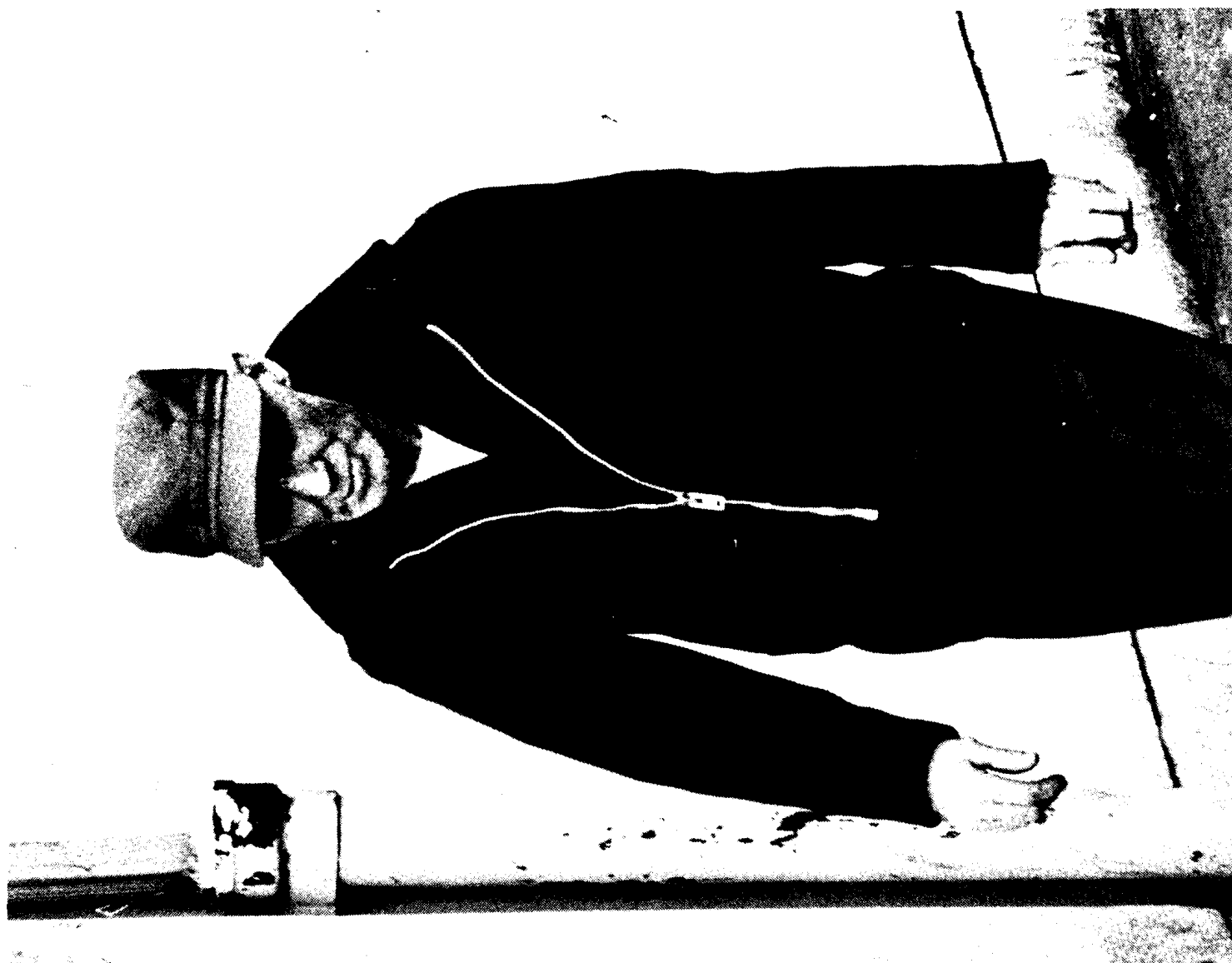


விடுதலை வெல்லும்
அபிவிருத்தி வெல்லும்
10th anniversary of the NLF
1970



Top. Credit Off. of the Backs. NS

Bottom. Credit. Backs. NS



TOP: Detroit - the strike is over. See inside and past packets. Credit: LNS Women's Graphics Collective

Bottom: At the People's Day Care Center on Columbus Ave. in N.Y.C. Credit: LNS Women's Graphics Collective